

## §9.210

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(d) *Transition Period.* A label containing the word “Calistoga” in the brand name approved prior to December 8, 2009 may not be used on wine bottled on or after December 10, 2012 if the wine does not conform to the standards for use of the label set forth in §4.39(i) of this chapter.

[T.D. TTB–83, 74 FR 64612, Dec. 8, 2009]

### §9.210 Lehigh Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Lehigh Valley”. For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, “Lehigh Valley” and “Lehigh” are terms of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved maps.* The seven United States Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale topographic maps used to determine the boundary of the Lehigh Valley viticultural area are titled:

- (1) Berks County, Pennsylvania, 1978;
- (2) Schuylkill County (West Half), Pennsylvania, 1979;
- (3) Schuylkill County (East Half), Pennsylvania, 1979;
- (4) Carbon County, Pennsylvania, 1991;
- (5) Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 1980;
- (6) Northampton County, Pennsylvania, 1981; and
- (7) Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, 1987.

(c) *Boundary.* The Lehigh Valley viticultural area is located in portions of Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania. The boundary of the proposed Lehigh Valley viticultural area is as described below:

(1) The beginning point is on the Berks County map at the intersection of the Berks-Lancaster County line and the single-track Conrail rail line located near Cacoosing Creek in South Heidelberg Township;

(2) From the beginning point, proceed northwest along the Berks County line and, crossing onto the Schuylkill County (West Half) map, continue northwest along the Schuylkill-Lebanon County line to the county line’s intersection with the northern boundary of Pine Grove township; then

(3) Proceed northeast along the northern boundary of Pine Grove, Washington, and Wayne Townships

and, crossing onto the Schuylkill County (East Half) map, continue along the northern boundary of Wayne Township to the northeast corner of that township, then

(4) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to the confluence of Beaver Creek and Cold Run at the northeast corner of State Game Lands No. 222 in Walker township; then

(5) Proceed north-northeasterly in a straight line to the 1,402-foot elevation point on Wildcat Mountain in Walker township; then

(6) Proceed easterly in a straight line, crossing onto the Carbon County map, and continue to Bench Mark (BM) 1032 located on Highway 902, south of the village of Bloomingdale; then

(7) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to BM 555 located immediately east of the Lehigh River in the city of Jim Thorpe; then

(8) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to the northern most point of Lehighton Reservoir; then

(9) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to the western end of the dam at the Penn Forest Reservoir; then

(10) Proceed easterly in a straight line and, crossing onto the Monroe County map, continue to the 847-foot elevation point located at the intersection of Highway 534 and an unnamed road locally known as Dotters Corner Road in Polk township; then

(11) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to the intersection of Highway 115 and an unnamed secondary road locally known as Astolat Road immediately north of the village of Effort; then

(12) Proceed east-northeasterly in a straight line to St. Johns Cemetery, located along Appenzell Creek northwest of the village of Neola; then

(13) Proceed straight northeast to the intersection of Interstate 80 and an unnamed road locally known as Hamilton Turnpike at the town of Bartonville; then

(14) Proceed east-southeast along Interstate 80 through Stroudsburg to the west bank of the Delaware River; then

(15) Proceed south (downstream) along the west bank of the Delaware

River, and, crossing onto the Northampton County map, continue south along the west bank of the Delaware River to the mouth of Lehigh River at Easton; then

(16) Proceed southwesterly (upstream) along the south bank of the Lehigh River, and crossing onto the Lehigh County map, continue along the south bank of the Lehigh River to the mouth of Jordan Creek in Allentown; then

(17) Proceed westerly (upstream) along Jordan Creek to the first railroad bridge over the creek, and then, following the Conrail rail line on that bridge, proceed southerly along the Conrail rail line (paralleling Trout Creek at first) through Emmaus, Macungie, and Alburtis, and continue along the rail line to the Lehigh-Berks County line; then

(18) Crossing onto the Berks County map, continue southerly along the Conrail rail line through Mertztown, Topton, Lyons, Fleetwood, Blandon, and Muhlenburg to the Conrail rail bridge across the Schuylkill River in Reading; then

(19) Following the Conrail rail line on the Schuylkill River bridge, proceed southerly along the rail line through Wyomissing to the rail line's junction with a single-track Conrail rail line in Sinking Springs; then

(20) From the Conrail rail line junction in Sinking Springs, follow the single track Conrail rail line through Montello, Fritztown, and Vinemont, and return to the beginning point.

[TTB-66, 73 FR 12874, Mar. 11, 2008]

#### § 9.211 Swan Creek.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Swan Creek". For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, "Swan Creek" is a term of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Swan Creek viticultural area are three United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000 scale topographic maps. They are titled:

(1) Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1984, photoinspected 1982;

(2) Boone, North Carolina-Tennessee, 1985; and

(3) Salisbury, North Carolina, 1985, photoinspected 1983.

(c) *Boundary.* The Swan Creek viticultural area is located in Wilkes, Yadkin, and Iredell Counties, North Carolina. The boundary of the Swan Creek viticultural area is as described below:

(1) The beginning point is on the Winston-Salem, North Carolina map at the intersection of the Yadkin River and U.S. Highway 21, along the Surry-Yadkin county line, between Elkin and Jonesville;

(2) From the beginning point, proceed 24.6 miles generally south on U.S. Highway 21, crossing onto the Salisbury, North Carolina map, to the intersection of U.S. Highway 21 with Rocky Creek at Turnersburg; then

(3) Proceed 12.3 miles generally north and west along Rocky Creek, returning to the Winston-Salem map, to the intersection of Rocky Creek with State Highway 115 at New Hope in the southwest corner of the map; then

(4) Proceed 15.5 miles generally northwest along State Highway 115, crossing onto the Boone, North Carolina-Tennessee map, to the intersection of State Highway 115 and the Yadkin River, at North Wilkesboro; and

(5) Proceed 16.7 miles generally east-northeast along the Yadkin River, crossing onto the Winston-Salem map, and return to the beginning point.

[T.D. TTB-69, 73 FR 22276, Apr. 25, 2008]

#### § 9.212 Leona Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Leona Valley". For purposes of part 4 of this chapter, "Leona Valley" is a term of viticultural significance.

(b) *Approved maps.* The four United States Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale topographic maps used to determine the boundary of the Leona Valley viticultural area are titled:

(1) Ritter Ridge, Calif., 1958; Photorevised 1974;

(2) Sleepy Valley, CA, 1995;

(3) Del Sur, CA, 1995; and

(4) Lake Hughes, CA, 1995.

(c) *Boundary.* The Leona Valley viticultural area is located in Los Angeles County, California. The boundary